

CHAPTER 22: AN AGE OF NATIONALISM AND REALISM, 1850-1871

Reading Questions:

1. Assess the accomplishments and failures of Louis Napoleon's regime in terms of the impact his policies had on France.
2. What was Napoleon III's most positive and most negative legacies to France's future, and why?
3. Evaluate the unification of Italy and Germany. How were the roles of Cavour and Bismarck in the unification of their countries similar? How were they different? What role did war and diplomacy play in the two unification movements? Which statesman faced the greatest challenges and who was most successful? Be specific.
4. What reasons does the author give to convince the reader that continental industrialization came of age between 1850 and 1871? How did continental industrialization differ from England's?
5. What were the chief ideas of Marxism? Despite Marx's claim for its scientific basis and timelessness, why can Marxism be viewed primarily as a product of its age?
6. How did the expansion of scientific knowledge affect the Western world view and the everyday lives of Europeans during the mid-nineteenth century? How does this expansion of scientific knowledge differ from that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?
7. How did Realism differ from Romanticism? How did Realism reflect the economic and social realities of Europe during the middle decades of the nineteenth century?

MAP EXERCISES

1. Decline of the Ottoman Empire. MAP 22.1. Trace the decline of the Ottoman Empire on the map. What regions became independent of the Ottomans, and why, and what parts of the empire were taken over by other European empires, and why those areas in particular? (page 661)
2. The Unification of Italy. MAP 22.2. From the map, what challenges or difficulties did Piedmont face in eventually unifying Italy under its control? Was any other Italian state any better positioned to unify the peninsula? Which foreign nation might pose the greatest threat to the newly independent Italy, based upon geography and population? (page 663)
3. The Unification of Germany. MAP 22.3. How essential was Prussia and its territories to Bismarck's plan to unify the Germanies? Could he have succeeded if he came from another German state? Why or why not? (page 667)
4. Europe in 1871. MAP 22.4. Did the unification of Germany make the German states more or less secure from their neighbors? Why or why not? From a geographical perspective, why was the unification of Germany in 1871 a watershed event in modern European history? (page 669)
5. Ethnic Groups in the Dual Monarchy, 1867. MAP 22.5. In an age of nationalism, what was the likely future of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and why? Why did Austria concede to Hungarian demands in 1867 but not to the other ethnic groups making up its empire? (page 670)
6. The United States: The West and the Civil War. MAP 22.6. In a perusal of the map, what was the role of the American West as a key issue leading to the Civil War and the future and fate of slavery as well as other social, political, and economic concerns? (page 676)

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR THE PRIMARY SOURCES (BOXED DOCUMENTS)

1. “Garibaldi and Romantic Nationalism”: Why did Garibaldi become such a hero to the Italian people in 1860? Does it appear from the newspaper account that Garibaldi was a charismatic leader? If so, how? How important is charisma in a revolutionary leader? How does Garibaldi's comportment as a political and military leader prefigure the conduct of later revolutionary military leaders and activists? (page 665)
3. “Emancipation-Serfs and Slaves”: What changes did Tsar Alexander's emancipation of the serfs initiate in Russia? What effect did Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation have on the southern “armed rebellion”? What reason did each leader give for his action? (page 672)
4. “The Classless Society”: What steps did Marx and Engels believe would lead to a classless society? Marx claimed to be a scientific socialist. What might make Marxism “scientific”? Although Marx criticized early socialists as utopian, does his own socialism appear equally utopian? Are Marx and Engels overly optimistic? Why or why not? (page 679)
6. “Darwin and the Descent of Man”: What is Darwin's basic argument in *The Descent of Man*? Why did so many object to it when first published in 1871? In your opinion, were those objections justified? Was Darwin a product of his own times? If so, how? In your opinion, what forces in nineteenth-century European society conjoined to stimulate Darwin's thinking and publication on this subject? (page 681)
8. “Flaubert and an Image of Bourgeois Marriage” What does this passage reveal about bourgeois life in France during the mid 19th century? What does this tell us about the roles of women during this time.

Identifications:

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| 1. Napoleon III | 26. Reform Bill of 1867 |
| 2. Baron Houssmann and Paris | 27. Benjamin Disraeli and William Gladstone |
| 3. Mexico and Emperor Maximilian | 28. Kansas-Nebraska Act |
| 4. Crimean War | 29. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation |
| 5. Ottoman Empire | 30. Dominion of Canada |
| 6. Dardanelles and Savastopol | 31. <i>The Communist Manifesto</i> |
| 7. Florence Nightingale | 32. Hegel's dialectic |
| 8. Piedmont and the House of Savoy | 33. bourgeoisie v. proletariat |
| 9. Count Camillo di Cavour | 34. Marx's <i>Das Kapital</i> |
| 10. Battles of Magenta and Solferino | 35. First International |
| 11. Giuseppe Garibaldi and the Red Shirts | 36. Louis Pasteur |
| 12. <i>Zollverein</i> | 37. Dmitri Mendeleev |
| 13. Count Otto von Bismarck | 38. Michael Faraday |
| 14. “iron and blood” and <i>Realpolitik</i> | 39. Charles Darwin |
| 15. Austro-Prussian War | 40. <i>On the Origin of Species</i> |
| 16. North German Confederation | 41. “survival of the fit” |
| 17. Franco-Prussian War | 42. Joseph Lister |
| 18. Battles of Sadowa and Sedan | 43. Elizabeth Blackwell |
| 19. Second German Empire | 44. August Comte and “positive knowledge” |
| 20. Dual Monarchy | 45. Realism |
| 21. <i>Ausgleich</i> | 46. Gustave Flaubert's <i>Madame Bovary</i> |
| 22. Alexander II and the serfs | 47. Charles Dickens |
| 23. <i>zemstvos</i> | 48. Gustave Courbet's <i>The Stonebreakers</i> |
| 24. The People's Will | 49. Franz Liszt |
| 25. Queen Victoria | 50. Richard Wagner and <i>Gesamtkunstwerk</i> |